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Explorations in Africa.

THE interior of that vast but unknown continent, furnishes the most interesting subject for inquiry and exploration. The English, not discouraged by their repeated failures, and the sad reverses attending the great and expensive Niger expedition, are now contemplating new plans for reaching and bringing out the hidden treasures. Lieut. McLeod has proposed a new expedition, with several new features and provisions, to ascend the Niger, and pass into and descend the Gambia. He has submitted it to several leading scholars, who, after a careful examination, have approved of it and pronounced it practicable.

The nations are to be taught the value of trade with England, and the use of British manufactures.—Another scheme has been before the Royal Geographical Society—and it has been decided by them that it is possible to open a communication with the center of Africa,

by way of Zambesi, which would open an avenue for an immense stream of British goods, and would yield in return the very commodities which are needed in all the manufactories. And if the thing can be done, England will do it, she knows how to extend her commerce—and she has both the will and the arm to accomplish it. The time is near at hand, when not the Niger alone, but all the navigable streams both on the East and the West Coast of Africa will be opened to trade. When will our own country awake to her true interest and dignity on this subject?

THE CENTRAL AFRICAN EXPLORATION.—*The London Athenaeum* contains an account of the movements of the two enterprising travelers, Drs. Barth and Overweg. According to the last communications home, they were on the point of starting on a highly interesting journey to Borgu, a mountainous country, lying to the north-east of Lake Tsad, about midway on the road to Egypt, and never yet visited by any European. Im-

portant results are anticipated from this exploration. On their return, the travelers will direct all their energies to the south, namely, from Kuka to the shores of the Indian Ocean. Dr. Barth believes that a more southerly route, in the direction of Lake Nyassi, will be much more practicable than a straight line to Mombas, on a bearing of about south-east. The information collected respecting the Nyassi line, indicates many powerful kingdoms, densely peopled, intersected by numerous rivers, very fertile, and abounding in forests. Dr. Barth and his companion have rendered good services, so far, in determining accurately what before was but vaguely known.—The routes already performed amount, at a rough estimate, to 3,700 geographical miles; and the itineraries sent home by Dr. Barth form a net-work which covers the greatest portion of Northern Africa. It seems, however, that they are but poorly provided with means for the prosecution of their researches, the whole of the sum originally granted by the English Government having been received, and their own means well nigh exhausted; while now they have only to look forward to £200, which is to be placed at their disposal on reaching the Indian ocean.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

ANOTHER NIGER EXPEDITION.—Late intelligence from Europe confirms a previous report, that the Geographical Society of Great Britain is warmly engaged in getting up a scientific exploration of the Niger and Gambia, by means of small propellers. Lieut. McLeod, of the Royal Navy, proposes to take charge of the expedition.

Now, why should not some American philanthropic individual, or association, or the General Govern-

ment, furnish the means for an exploration of the rivers and interior of the entire West Coast of Africa? As yet, very little is known of any portion of that immense continent. This ignorance must continue to exist unless some plan be adopted by civilized nations for its thorough visitation by an enlightened and scientific corps. We doubt not that men possessing the proper qualifications can be secured in this country, and that such a party would find many intelligent citizens of Liberia ready to accompany them, men thoroughly acclimated, who have already penetrated the interior for 200 or 300 miles.

An expedition of the character here noticed would bring to light the nature and varieties of the soil, productions, mines and other resources of Africa, open avenues to trade and commerce, prove of essential service to Liberia and the colored race, and reflect high and lasting honor upon the persons engaged in its prosecution and the party or power from which it proceeded.

THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA: NEW ASPECTS.—The Rev. Mr. Bushnell, a missionary on the Gaboon river, West Africa, has been a few weeks past in this city. From his statements we derive some additional information in regard to the interior of Africa. The general idea of Africa, heretofore, has been that of a country mostly barren and altogether barbarous. This idea, however, has to be much modified. Africa is neither barren nor are the inhabitants of the interior so barbarous as we have supposed, from our acquaintance with the negroes of the Slave Coast. In the last eight or ten years, we have received new and most interesting accounts of the country and people of Africa. One

of these is from a German gentleman, who, in 1844, accompanied the Egyptian expedition towards the source of the Nile. By the mismanagement of the Egyptian captain, the expedition failed of its ultimate object, but not till it had proceeded several hundred miles beyond the farthest point which had been reached by white men. Its termination was about latitude five degrees—at least two hundred miles beyond the *supposed* source of the Nile, as put down on maps. There the river was still broad and three or four feet deep. In passing through the country, before unexplored, lands embraced within the limits of ancient Ethiopia, races of blacks were seen, tall, straight, well featured, and very numerous. The country was rich, abounding in grass and flowers, and populous with men and beasts.

Another recent source of information is the account of the German missionaries, (transcribed in the *Missionary Herald*), who penetrated on the east coast, in the direction of the Quilimanci river, whose sources probably interlock with those of the Nile, or the inland highlands of Africa. The results of their observations were very nearly the same; a better country and a better people appeared as they went farther into the interior.

The information derived from Liberia, on the west coast, corresponds with these. We have now the statements of Mr. Bushnell, from the river Gaboon, which go to the same point. The tribes occupy districts of country, in succession. He says that after two or three tribes are passed, a race of people living on the hills or mountains appear, who are superior to either of those nearer the coast. These people are a dark copper color, and have straight hair.

The negro, the Guinea negro, of whom the slaves of this country are a part, are obviously only one variety of the dark colored people of Africa. The language of the tribes among whom Mr. Bushnell has been residing is soft and capable of numerous inflections, but, of course, deficient in abstract terms. The missionaries found the children as quick to learn as the white.

The tastes and tendencies of the African mind, in that region, seem, however, to tend (as it does in this country) towards music and the softer arts, rather than towards the scientific and stronger developments of intellect. If this be the ultimate tendency of African tastes and developments, then it may be a very desirable and beautiful civilization which that country will ultimately attain; but one which will never counteract the domination of the Gothic, or as it is now called, the Anglo-Saxon superiority. It is only the scientific development of the human mind which can ever wield power.

Africa is probably destined to receive a civilization as soft and luxurious as ancient Asia; but raised to a far higher level, by the genius of Christianity. Christianity is itself mild, peaceful, and softening, and may, therefore, ultimately find in Africa, and in eastern climes, a soil congenial and peculiar to itself. Amidst the world's overturning and revolutions, it may happen that Europe will be darkened and defiled by a gross Infidelity, while America and Africa may become the residence of the purest and brightest Christianity! Such a revolution would be no more marvellous than that Babylon and Tyre have become ruins, and returned to barbarism. The world is but a complex scene of ruin, revolution, and res-

toration. The day is dawning for Africa, and even the blackness of her night will pass away before the renewing influence of Christian civilization.—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

[From the Maryland Colonization Journal.]

Important Documents.—Report and Bill.

WE have neglected to publish the Report of the Committee on Colored Population of the House of Delegates of Maryland during the last session of the legislature. It is an important document, and although published long since as a part of the proceedings of the House, will be read with interest by our subscribers. The statistical table accompanying it we register as important for reference. The bill which passed varies some little from the one reported. We copy from the Statute Books.

The Committee on the Colored Population of Maryland, submit the following Report, and accompanying bill.

The Colored Population of Maryland, is divided into the slave and free.

The relations of the former have been so long established and are so thoroughly understood, that legislation is rarely necessary in regard to it: nor is there, now, anything concerning it that requires the especial notice of the committee.

On the other hand, the free colored population, including, as well persons born free, as emancipated slaves, has been made, again and again, the subject of legislative actions; and, at this time, circumstances give to all matters connected with it a more than ordinary interest.

There are more free colored persons in Maryland than in any other State of the Union; the number, according to the census of 1850, being

74,723. In the city of Baltimore, there are 25,475. Anne Arundel contains 4,602, which is the largest number in any one county; the smallest number being in Allegany county, where there are 412.

At the first census, of 1790, the entire free colored population of Maryland, was but 8,043, and the white population 208,649. The present white population being 417,943, it will be observed, that while the free colored population has increased *nine fold*, the white population has only *doubled*, in the last sixty years.

The entire colored population, slave and free, of the State, in 1790, was 111,079, of which 103,034 were slaves. The entire colored population, in 1850, was 164,445, of which 90,368 were slaves. The free colored had increased in sixty years, 66,680, the slaves had diminished 12,668. In 1810, the slaves numbered 111,502; which was the largest number ever held, at one time, in Maryland.

From these figures it will be noted, that the increase of the aggregate of the entire colored population has been owing, entirely, to the increase of the free portion of it, which has been uninterruptedly going on, at almost an uniform rate, while the slaves have decreased, by 12,668, since the first census.

The increase of the white population from 1830 to 1840, was in the ratio of 9.3 per cent. only; while the free black population increased in the ratio of 17.26—ratios of increase,

respectively, which, if maintained for many successive census periods, would have, ultimately, placed the free colored population, so far as as numbers were concerned, in the ascendancy. Less notice was taken of this revelation of the census of 1840, than was to have been expected from its very suggestive character, especially as there were few, if any circumstances, to indicate a change in the ratios of increase. The census of 1850 exhibits a far more satisfactory state of things; for, although the ratio of increase of the free colored population had advanced from 17.26 to 19.44, yet the white population has increased in the ratio of 31.74 per cent. in the same period.

These statements are general. Their interest is not lessened by looking into their details. For instance, in 1790, there were 100 white persons for every 10 free colored, in Kent county; in 1840, the proportion was lessened to 20 whites for 10 free colored, and the late census shews the farther reduction to 17 whites, only, for 10 free colored. From 1840 to 1850, the white population remained stationary in Kent—the return of both census being the same—5,616, while the increase of the free colored population in the interval was 652.

In eleven counties, the ratio of increase of the free colored population has been greater than that of the white, between 1840 and 1850. In Charles county, the white population has actually decreased, and in Kent it has remained stationary, while the free colored population has increased 94 in the former, and 652 in the latter county.

The committee might continue, and apply the details of the census to the different counties. But it is unnecessary in this place. They

have said thus much to draw attention to tables, annexed to their report, and which exhibit all the information that can be required on this interesting branch of the State's statistics.

This interest grows out of the fact, that the population, to which these statistics relate and which they shew to be steadily increasing in our midst—is one, with which there never can be that amalgamation, that social and political equality, which shall unite it with the white and dominant population as one people, with common sympathies, interest and destiny.

That the presence of two races in Maryland under such circumstances, can be advantageous to either, or promote the prosperity of the State, no one pretends. In the inevitable competition that must exist between them for employment, in all avenues of labor, the weaker must go to the wall, whenever the population becomes so dense as to reduce the wages of labor to a minimum.

At this time when the aggregate population of Maryland, white and colored, is 583,035—there seems to be room for both races, so far as mere subsistence is concerned, although, even now, white men are to be found in many occupations, which, a few years since, were held by colored persons, almost exclusively. The ratio of increase, from 1840 to 1850, maintained until 1890, would give to Maryland, at that time, a population of 1,380,196. But, supposing it was *doubled* only, in the next 40 years, it cannot be doubted that the difficulties which, now, often-times beset the free colored people in their search for employment, would be grievously increased.

That these difficulties arise from the increase in our aggregate population, is proved by the fact, that it is only within the last ten years that

they have been at all recognized, and made the subject of remark—a fact explained by reference to the statistics already so largely drawn upon.

Between 1830 and 1840, the aggregate increase of the white and colored population, was 22,979, or 5.1 per cent. only; while from 1840 to 1850, it was 113,016, or 24.04 per cent., the increase of the free colored population in the two periods, being 9,140 and 11,989, respectively. The immigration into Baltimore alone, for the first of these terms, had been 55,322, and for the last 68,392.

Now while the increase of 5.1 per cent. in ten years, from 1830 to 1840, was not sensibly felt in the market for labor, the increase of 24.04 per cent. from 1840 to 1850, was often severely felt, especially when an increased foreign immigration, of a class of persons, who become at once the competitors of the free people of color, formed so large an item in the aggregate increase.

But while all are willing to admit that the presence in the State of the two races thus referred to, is advantageous to neither of them and is full of gloomy portent, it is difficult to say what is the exactly right and just course to be adopted, so far as legislation is concerned, under the circumstances.

That the two races must ultimately separate, the committee do not doubt. Their separation is the only solution of the political problem to which their present existence together gives rise, and this being conceded there is but one place to which they can remove as a body—and that is Africa. In no spot on the continent of America, in none of the adjacent Islands, can they establish themselves as an independent people. They must get out of the

way of the white man, and go where he cannot live; not in view of the present population of this hemisphere perhaps, but in view of the time when the white men of the New World shall equal in numbers the white men of the Old World. Africa is the only place which fulfils all the exigencies of the occasion. It is the country for the colored race, and a country where the white race cannot live.

In 1831, the Legislature of Maryland, with a forecast that was prophetic, anticipated this period—whose advent, few then thought, was among the possibilities of the future—when an increasing white population, and a more active competition for employment, would make it apparent to both races that they must separate, and that the weaker of the two would be obliged to remove, by the force of circumstances which no human power could control.

Against this time, it was the policy of the State to provide, and they did it, by appropriating \$200,000 to the preparation of a place to which the free people of color and emancipated slaves might be removed, with their own consent, on the coast of Africa. This fund was placed under the charge of three managers appointed by the governor, giving bond, and acting without compensation. After a time, they found it better to employ the agency of the Maryland State Colonization Society, a body incorporated by the State, and enjoying an income from individual contributions and other sources.—The managers made reports of their proceedings from time to time, to the Executive—the annual meetings of the State Society were generally held in Annapolis; its operations were kept before the public eye—attempts were some-

times made in the Legislature to withdraw the State's appropriation, when the results of the whole subject, and the condition, population and growth of the Colony, for the establishment of which the funds of the State were used, were made matters of discussion—so that it may be fairly said, that the colony of Maryland in Liberia, contemplated generally by the Legislature of 1831, has grown to its present shape and consistency under the auspices of the State. It is an illustration, not less of the wisdom than the humanity of the authors of the act of 1831. It now presents the place to which the free colored people of the State may emigrate, when they shall become satisfied that it is their interest to do so. Thus far, the obligation which their presence among us, without fault of their own, as a distinct race, has imposed upon us, has been discharged, and the committee are satisfied from the information that has been afforded them, that an eligible and happy home has been prepared for all those who choose to seek it on the coast of Africa.

Among the papers which have been submitted to the committee, are the reports of Managers of the State fund and of the State Colonization Society, and which, although already before the House of Delegates, the committee desire to make a part of this report.

From these it appears, that the entire expenditure of the State Society, has been \$317,049.18, of which \$186,922.16 was received from the Managers of the State fund—and the balance of \$130,127.02 was the contribution, in aid of the State's object, from the State Society.

It also appears, that the number of emigrants sent from Maryland has been 1078—and that the public rev-

enue of the colony, applicable to its support and defence is now upwards, somewhat, of \$2,000, and is steadily increasing. For other particulars in regard to the colony, the committee refer to the report already mentioned.

The Managers and the Society both state, that the colony is not yet able to maintain its present condition without aid from this country; that its income is not sufficient, yet, to meet its civil list; and that the necessity, yet, of paying for the transportation of emigrants to it, and their maintenance for a season after their arrival, requires means, to be obtained on this side of the Atlantic; and they unite in urging upon the State, the continuance of the appropriation of \$10,000 per annum, which expired by limitation, with the year just ended.

It is very strongly represented to the Committee, and the experience of some of them confirms the statement, that of late, within perhaps the last two years, a change has taken place in the opinions of the free people of color, in regard to colonization; and that they now admit, that sooner or later, they will have to adopt the alternative of colonization, rather than remain in the State; and, it is urged, with much reason, upon the Committee, that the increasing emigration, which must be the result of this change of opinion, is, in itself the only means through which the colony will be enabled, with the increase of its population, to bear all of its expenses without further help from the United States. And, it is further urged, that a check to the emigration at this time, for a want of means consequent upon a discontinuance of the State's appropriation, would be greatly to be deplored, and would operate, materially, to retard the accomplishment of the

State's object in becoming, originally, a contributor to the cause of Colonization.

In the propriety of these views, the Committee are most ready to concur. To stop now, when the object to be accomplished under the act of 1831, is on the eve of completion, would be to deny the policy of a legislation which circumstances shew to have been most wise and just.

The Committee are satisfied with the prudence that has marked the expenditure of the funds of the State, and acknowledge the advantages that have resulted from the employment of the agency of the State Society; and having every reason to rely upon the same care and judgment for the future that have been exhibited in the past, they recommend the continuance of the State's appropriation for the further period of ten years, unless the Legislature choose to repeal it in the meanwhile.

The Committee deem it only proper to say, in this connection, that they do not look upon the number of emigrants that have been transported to Africa, by the State Society, as, by any means, the proper standard by which to estimate the success of colonization. The true standard is the condition and capacity of the colony, in view of the purposes for which it was established. Does it afford a safe and comfortable home, in a congenial climate, to which the free people of color may emigrate when circumstances shall make it their interest to do so presently, at the expense of the State and others—hereafter, as commerce grows up between the two countries, at their own expense, as German and Irish emigrants now come to America? If this question can be satisfactorily answered, and the Committee believe that it can be, the Society has done all that could

be reasonably required of it, and has fulfilled, so far, the purpose of its existence.

Nor do the Committee believe that the small number already transported to Africa, affords any argument against the efficiency of colonization to remove the entire free colored population of the State, whenever this population finds it their interest to remove. The foreign immigration into Baltimore, alone, in 1847, was 12,009—not one individual of which, probably, had his expenses paid for him. The same emigration from Maryland to Liberia, would, in *six years*, carry off the entire free colored population of the State. That there should be such an emigration, it is necessary that there should be a desire to emigrate, and the means for emigration. Circumstances are producing the first, and the growth of the colonies on the coast, the result of these circumstances, is rapidly creating the commerce that will afford the last.

The Committee submit herewith a Bill, to carry out the recommendations of this report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN FLEMING, Chairman.

A bill entitled an act to continue the State's appropriation for the benefit of African Colonization.

Whereas, by an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at December session, 1831, chapter 281, entitled an act relating to the people of color of this State, an appropriation was made to be applied by the managers mentioned in the said act, in removing emancipated slaves and free people of color, to the colony of Liberia, or elsewhere out of the State, and in making preparations at said colony or elsewhere as the said managers might think

best, which should seem to them expedient for the reception, accommodation, and support of the persons to be removed until they could support themselves; and which appropriation, amounting, in the aggregate, to two hundred thousand dollars, was assessed upon the several counties of the State and Baltimore city, at the rate of ten thousand dollars, per annum; in the proportions in the said act, as modified by the act of 1838, chapter 269, changing the assessment of Frederick county, particularly described, and which said appropriation ceased at the end of the year 1851; and, whereas, it is desirable that the said appropriation of \$10,000 per year, should be renewed and continued so that the policy of the State, in providing a home in Africa, for the emancipated slaves and free colored population, and for their removal thither, may be maintained and carried out.—Therefore,

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Treasurer of the State be, and he is hereby required to pay, on the warrant of the Comptroller, to the

Board of Managers, appointed under the act of 1831, chapter 281, the sum of ten thousand dollars, annually, for the space of six years, commencing with the year 1852, in the manner in which he has heretofore paid the like amount under the act last aforesaid, to be appropriated for the purposes in the said act mentioned.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the Comptroller of the State be, and he is hereby required to issue his warrants to the Treasurer, on the drafts or requisitions of the said Board of Managers, so as to authorize the payment by him of the amounts aforesaid.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That the appropriation now made shall be applied to the benefit exclusively of persons of color, who shall have been bona fide residents of Maryland, for the space of five years next preceding their application to become emigrants.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That the Legislature reserves the right to repeal, at any time, the appropriation now made or any part thereof.

Population of the Counties of Maryland, in 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, and 1850, as shewn by the Census taken in those years.

CECIL.				KENT.				CAROLINE.				
	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.
1790	3,407	163	10,055	13,625	5,443	655	6,748	18,826	2,057	481	7,085	9,506
1800	2,103	373	6,542	9,018	4,474	1,766	5,511	11,771	1,865	669	6,759	9,286
1810	2,467	947	9,652	13,066	4,949	1,979	5,929	11,450	1,520	1,061	6,939	9,453
1820	2,349	1,783	11,821	16,946	4,071	2,067	5,315	11,453	1,574	1,390	7,144	10,108
1830	1,705	2,949	11,478	15,432	3,191	2,960	5,050	10,501	1,171	1,652	6,947	9,770
1840	1,252	2,551	13,279	17,232	2,735	2,491	5,616	10,842	752	1,730	5,334	7,806
1850	944	2,623	15,472	18,939	2,637	3,143	5,616	11,386	808	2,788	4,095	9,693

TALBOT.				QUEEN ANNE'S.				SOMERSET.				
	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.
1790	4,777	1,076	7,721	13,084	5,674	618	8,171	15,463	7,070	268	8,372	15,610
1800	4,775	1,591	7,070	13,436	5,517	1,025	7,315	14,857	7,432	586	9,340	17,368
1810	4,678	2,003	7,349	14,339	6,381	2,738	7,529	16,649	6,975	1,058	9,169	17,185
1820	4,769	2,234	7,326	14,389	5,586	2,138	7,226	14,952	7,241	1,292	10,386	19,579
1830	4,173	2,463	6,291	12,947	4,872	2,886	6,559	14,397	6,556	2,327	11,371	20,166
1840	3,687	2,340	6,063	12,090	3,960	2,532	6,132	12,033	3,377	2,646	11,485	19,508
1850	4,134	2,593	7,064	13,811	4,370	3,378	6,906	14,486	3,588	3,463	13,389	23,455

DORCHESTER.				WORCESTER.				ALLEGANY.				
	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.
1790	5,377	528	10,010	15,875	3,836	178	7,626	11,640	258	12	4,539	4,809
1800	4,566	2,365	9,415	16,346	4,368	449	11,523	16,370	499	101	5,703	6,303
1810	5,022	2,661	10,415	18,108	4,427	1,054	11,490	16,971	650	113	6,176	6,900
1820	5,168	2,497	10,094	17,759	4,551	1,636	11,334	17,421	795	195	7,664	8,654
1830	5,001	3,000	10,685	18,686	4,032	2,430	11,811	18,273	818	222	9,569	10,609
1840	4,227	3,987	10,629	18,843	3,539	3,073	11,765	18,377	819	215	14,663	15,699
1850	4,285	3,948	10,747	18,877	3,444	3,014	12,401	18,858	794	419	21,633	22,769

WASHINGTON.				FREDERICK.				BALTIMORE.				
	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.
1790	1,260	64	14,472	15,822	3,641	213	26,937	30,791	5,877	604	18,933	25,434
1800	2,200	342	16,108	18,650	4,579	473	26,478	31,523	6,830	1,536	24,150	32,516
1810	2,650	483	15,591	18,730	5,671	783	27,983	34,437	6,697	1,537	21,021	29,255
1820	3,301	627	19,247	23,075	6,555	1,777	29,097	40,458	6,730	2,163	24,580	33,463
1830	2,908	1,084	21,275	25,266	6,370	2,716	26,703	45,789	6,533	3,098	30,625	40,256
1840	2,536	1,580	24,734	28,850	4,054	2,378	24,791	31,223	4,386	3,486	24,184	32,066
1850	2,000	1,828	26,930	30,848	3,913	3,760	33,314	40,987	3,779	3,623	34,187	41,590

BALTIMORE CITY.					HARFORD.				MONTGOMERY.			
	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.
1790	1,255	283	11,925	13,503	3,417	775	10,764	14,976	6,030	294	11,679	18,003
1800	2,843	2,771	20,900	26,514	4,964	1,344	19,018	27,286	6,988	903	28,508	35,598
1810	4,672	5,671	36,215	46,558	4,431	2,921	14,606	21,958	7,572	677	27,931	36,180
1820	4,357	10,326	48,055	62,738	3,390	1,367	11,917	15,994	6,306	922	29,982	37,210
1830	5,139	14,790	61,710	82,639	2,984	2,048	11,287	16,319	6,447	1,966	32,103	40,516
1840	3,199	17,967	81,147	102,313	2,643	2,436	12,041	17,120	5,135	1,253	29,779	37,367
1850	2,946	25,442	149,666	178,054	2,166	2,777	14,413	19,356	5,114	1,311	29,435	35,860

PRINCE GEORGE.				SAINT MARY'S.				CALVERT.				
	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.
1790	11,176	164	10,004	21,344	6,385	343	8,216	15,544	4,305	136	4,211	8,652
1800	12,191	646	8,346	21,185	6,309	622	6,678	13,609	4,401	307	3,889	8,997
1810	9,169	4,929	6,471	20,569	6,000	636	6,152	12,794	3,937	388	3,860	8,005
1820	11,265	1,066	7,835	20,216	6,048	894	6,032	12,974	3,668	694	3,716	8,078
1830	11,365	1,809	7,667	20,841	6,133	1,179	6,097	13,459	3,899	1,213	3,788	8,900
1840	10,636	1,080	7,823	19,539	5,761	1,303	6,070	13,294	4,170	1,474	3,585	9,299
1850	11,510	1,138	8,901	21,549	5,849	1,633	6,233	13,698	4,426	3,530	3,630	9,646

CHARLES.					ANNE ARUNDEL.					CARROLL.				
	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.	Slaves.	F. Col.	White.	Total.		
1790	10,085	404	10,194	20,613	10,130	804	11,664	22,598						
1800	9,558	571	9,043	19,172	9,760	1,833	11,030	22,623						
1810	12,425	412	7,308	20,245	10,945	1,693	12,536	22,439						
1820	9,419	567	6,514	16,500	10,202	3,222	13,455	27,165						
1830	10,129	851	6,729	17,709	9,997	4,076	14,222	28,295						
1840	9,122	819	6,022	16,063	9,420	4,497	12,923	26,840	975	974	18,667	20,616		
1850	9,584	913	5,665	16,162	11,249	4,602	16,542	32,393						

Population of Maryland, at the seven Census periods ending 1850.

	White.	Slaves.	Free Colored.	Agg. Colored.	Total.
1790	208,649	103,036	8,043	111,079	319,728
1800	216,326	105,635	19,587	125,238	341,548
1810	235,117	111,502	33,927	145,429	380,546
1820	259,522	107,998	39,730	147,728	407,350
1830	291,108	162,994	52,938	155,932	447,040
1840	317,717	89,495	62,020	151,515	469,232
1850	417,943	90,368	74,723	165,091	583,035

MEMORANDA RELATING TO THE POPULATION OF MARYLAND.

Counties.	Number of Whites to ten free Colored persons.			Ratio of increase of White and Free Col'd between 1840 and 1850.		Actual increase of White and Free Col'd between 1840 and 1850.	
	1790.	1840.	1850.	White.	Free Col'd.	White.	Free Col'd.
Allegany, - - -	3780	680	548	66.	85.	6,970	197
Washington, - -	2260	160	147	9.	19.	2,196	248
Frederick, - - -	1260	137	58	27.	52.	5,523	1,382
Baltimore City, -	370	45	55	78.	34.	39,579	7,475
Baltimore County,	230	100	95	41.	3.	10,000	147
Harford, - - -	140	47	51	19.	14.	2,372	341
Montgomery, - -	390	67	71	13.7	4.4	1,156	56
Prince George's, -	610	70	75	13.	5.3	1,678	58
Charles, - - -	250	70	61	Diminished.	10.	Diminished, in.	94
Saint Mary's, - -	240	42	38	7.	15.	in, 153	240
Calvert, - - -	300	26	23	.7	3.	45	56
Anne Arundel, - -	140	28	36	17.6	2.3	3,618	105
Carroll, - - -		170	190				
Cecil, - - -	610	52	59	16.	2.8	2,193	79
Kent, - - -	100	20	17	00.	22.	00	652
Caroline, - - -	160	31	22	14.	62.	762	1,068
Talbot, - - -	67	21	27	16.	10.	1,021	233
Queen Anne's, - -	130	23	21	14.	24.	804	746
Somerset, - - -	300	43	38	16.	30.	1,900	737
Dorchester, - - -	190	27	27	.5	Diminished.	118	Dim'd 139
Worcester, - - -	430	38	41	.5	16.9	636	50

Mc. Donogh's Will Broken.

THE New Orleans Crescent contains the following statement of the decision of the court in the McDonogh will case. It will be seen that it is contrary to the interests of this Society. We told Mr. McDonogh ten years ago that that will never could be executed, and begged him to alter it, but without avail. The history of this case shows the wisdom of the determination of the gentleman mentioned in another column, to execute his own will:

THE DECISION IN THE McDONOGH WILL CASE.—The New Orleans Crescent contains an abstract of the decision of Judge McCaleb, of the U. S. Circuit Court, in that city, delivered on the 7th inst. in the

case of Mary Murdock *et al.* vs. the executors of John McDonogh *et al.* This decision, as has already been stated by telegraph, declares the heirs of the late John McDonogh, many of whom reside in this city, to be entitled to his immense estate. The following is the abstract given by the Crescent:

On the part of the complainants, it is contended that the provisions of the will cannot be executed, because—

1st. The attempt to devote the property to purposes of accumulation, and to render it inalienable, is ruinous to commerce, dangerous to the State, and contrary to law and public policy.

2d. That the title conferred by the will is unknown to the law, which requires that all property shall have an owner.

3d. That the dispositions in favor of the cities are *substitutiono* and *fidei commissa*, which are both expressly forbidden by law.

4th. That the legacies are upon impossible conditions, and to persons and corporations incapable of receiving them—and

5th. The legacies being void, all the annuities dependent on them must fail.

On the part of the cities, it was contended—

1st. That they are the universal legatees under the will, and were owners, and in possession by law, from the decease of the testator.

2d. That the will contains no substitutions, or *fidei commissa* reprobated by law.

3d. That all impossible and illegal conditions in the will, and those which are contrary to public policy, are to be reputed not written, and the title to this property has become vested in the cities.

We discover, at a glance, the prominent characteristics in the will of John McDonogh. The first is an almost total indifference and insensibility to the sacred ties of kindred; the other is an ostentatious display of the most anxious solicitude for the application of his long-hoarded wealth to the establishment of institutions designed for the benefit of strangers to his own blood. The first is signally exhibited in the pittance bequeathed to his widowed sister and her fatherless children, and in the declaration contained in the will, that if he had any children and a fortune to leave behind him at his death, he would give a very small amount to each—merely enough to excite them to habits of industry and frugality, and no more. His solicitude for others is the constant theme of his singularly ver-

bose and minute directions to those through whose agency the complicated machinery he had devised for the execution of his purposes was to be put in operation. The orphan children of his deceased brother and sisters, now complainants before this tribunal, have not, except in the single instance alluded to, received even the cold respect of a passing glance, while language seems to be too feeble to disclose the depth and breadth of his solicitude for the welfare of the orphan poor of every class and caste of color, in the cities which claim to be considered the universal legatees of his accumulated millions. While I find it difficult to comprehend these discordant and unnatural elements in the character of one who so often and so solemnly invokes the principles of religion and morality as indispensable to the proper education of the youth of the country, it is perhaps, unnecessary to notice them further than to say, that in my mind, they raise the strongest doubts of the genuineness of that charity and philanthropy of the testator, which were the fruitful themes of the eloquent encomia of counsel, on the trial of the cause. It is apparent that one of the prominent objects of the testator, in his last will and testament, was to deprive his heirs and nearest of kin of the vast wealth to which, in the event of his dying intestate, they would be entitled in the legal order of succession. It is equally certain that, in default of of heirs in the ascending and descending line, he possessed a perfect right, in law, to deprive them of the inheritance, and to bestow it upon strangers. Whether he has accomplished his design in the first place, and exercised his right in the other, in a manner to receive

the sanction of the laws of the land, are questions now to be determined.

We have seen by the will that the property of the testator is to remain together forever, as one estate, to be designated as his "general estate," and to become a permanent fund, on interest, to be managed by certain commissioners and agents, who are to be annually appointed by the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore. We have seen that these commissioners and agents are to form a perpetual board, and to have perpetual succession. To the board thus constituted, the perpetual administration of the estate is given, without the power of alienation; and the rents and revenues are ordered to be devoted to the purposes and objects contemplated by the will.

An insurmountable objection to the execution of the provisions of the will relating to the administration of the "general estate," through the agency of the board of commissioners and agents, arises from the fact that they contain substitutions and *fidei commissa*, which are expressly prohibited by law.

The decision contains many learned quotations of authorities, which we are unable to do justice to in our limited space, and concludes with the following decree:

This cause came to be heard during the last term of this Circuit Court; and, after full argument, was taken into consideration, with the consent of counsel of all parties, that the decree should be pronounced at chambers, and entered of record, and executed as in term time; and upon consideration thereof, and for the reasons contained in the written opinion now filed, it is ordered, adjudged, and decreed as follows:

That all that part of the biographic will of John McDonogh beginning with the second paragraph, with the words "It is my will, and I direct my executors herein named, immediately after my death, to correspond," etc. On the second page, numbered as the sixth page of the printed copy of the will on file, and ending with the words, "or otherwise, and held and owned by said corporations," on the thirty-second page of the said printed copy of said will, relative to the city of New Orleans, the city of Baltimore, the State of Louisiana, and the State of Maryland, the "general estate," the Colonization Society, and the projected Asylum of New Orleans, the Society for the relief of destitute orphan boys, a projected school farm in Maryland, free public schools in New Orleans and Baltimore, and the appointment of various boards of commissioners, agents, directors, etc., and for the investment and accumulation of the estate, be, and all said provisions are declared illegal, null, and of no force and effect whatever, and that, as to all the estate of said deceased, except such as is disposed of in the first paragraph of said will. The deceased died intestate, and his estate fell by his death to his heirs at law.

That the complainants are heirs at law of the deceased John McDonogh in the following proportions, to wit:

[Here follows the names of the heirs and the proportion allotted to each. The estate is divided into seventy parts, sixty-seventieths of which are adjudged to belong to complainants. The remaining ten-seventieths are reserved to the heirs of the half-bloods, when they shall make themselves parties and prove their relationship.]

That the said complainants re-

cover of the defendants, executors of the will of the deceased, all and singular the property real and personal, corporeal and incorporeal, composing the estate of the deceased, and especially all and singular the property comprised in the inventory of the succession prepared by Thomas Layton and Adolphe Mazureau, Notaries Public, a copy of which is in evidence, and that said complainants have execution and be put in possession of the same in conformity with law and the rules of the Court.

That reference be made to the master in Chancery for an account of the administration of said executors from the death of the deceased to the execution of the decree, and that said executors account to said master in the premises, and that said master report to the Court: And so much of the said bill as de-

mands said account and the recovery of any moneys in the hands of said executors, is retained for further decree.

That any other person or persons, not now parties to the proceedings, claiming title to the estate of the deceased, or any part thereof, be allowed to present their claims respectively before this Court, to make due proofs thereof and to become parties to the proceedings for the establishment and adjudication thereof.

That the costs of the complainants and the executors be paid out of the succession of said deceased, and the costs of the other parties defendant, by themselves respectively.

The names of the heirs, and the proportion allotted to each, are not given in any of the New Orleans papers.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

Colonization Meeting in New York.

AN exceedingly interesting meeting was held in the Mercer street church, last evening, in reference to the immediate departure of six emigrants who are going out to Africa under the auspices of the New York State Colonization Society. A large and highly appreciative audience was in attendance, whose interest continued till a late hour without abatement.

Athalf-past seven o'clock, the Rev. D. Spring, Vice President of the Colonization Society, took the chair and called upon the Rev. Dr. De Witt to open the exercises with prayer.

Mr. Pinney, Secretary of the Society, now came forward and made a brief statement, explanatory of the objects of the Society. He said that when he came to New York to enter

upon the Secretaryship of the Society, there was but little progress in emigration. But now there was a great change. The first year after he came here, they sent from this port only about thirty colored people. The second year, they sent out about forty; and now, this evening, they had come together with the expectation of sending out, next week, not less than sixty emigrants. They had to meet, at first, many objections on the part of the colored people; but now, they were beginning to see the great benefits they would receive under the auspices of the Society. They had the impression at first, that Liberia was a sand-desert; and they had furthermore been intimidated by the false stories of those opposed to this

Society.—they had been told that they would very likely be sold before reaching their place of destination; or, should they chance to reach that far off country, they could not live a month after their arrival! But he was persuaded that the colored people were beginning to think upon this subject for themselves,—they were beginning to see that this was the only way for them to obtain a national character. The Society met with far more opposition at the North than at the South. They have sent out large numbers to Liberia already; and the number is rapidly increasing.

Mr. Roberts, brother of the President of Liberia, was now introduced to the audience, and made a few remarks. He said he was sorry that he was not better prepared to make some interesting remarks to the intelligent audience before which he now appeared. He had long been of opinion that the scheme of the Colonization Society was the one best calculated to promote the interests of the colored population. He emigrated to Liberia about twenty-two years ago; and he was sure that Liberia had now taken a high position among the nations of the earth; and offered great inducements to the colored people of this country. He would not make an elaborate speech on the present occasion; but he was ready to answer any questions which might be asked him.

Rev. Dr. Spring asked him what was the general character for intelligence, &c., of the emigrants in Liberia who went from this country.

Mr. Roberts replied that their character would compare very favorably with people of other countries. They were quiet, orderly, and industrious. They were traders, merchants, mechanics, tailors, ship build-

ers, &c., and were generally successful in their several occupations. Mechanics, he said, earned two dollars or two dollars and a half per day. The general effect of our colony there, upon the native population, was, he remarked, very favorable. The price of land there, he said, varied from fifty cents to five dollars per acre. He had paid as high as five dollars. Cotton is beginning to be raised in considerable large quantities. The country was generally level, and productive. One man, last year, raised about 2,500 pounds of sugar; and the year before, some 3,000 pounds. It is a common thing to find those who emigrated from this country now doing a large business; and some have acquired property to the amount of eight or ten thousand dollars. The value of rice there is one dollar per bushel. Oranges are also growing there in great luxuriance, and can be had for the trouble of picking them. It is the same with grapes; and there is also large quantities of valuable timber growing there—such as rosewood, camwood, palm, &c. Each settlement has a school; and in some of them there are two or three, all of which are well conducted, and well attended. The climate, he remarked, was very good; equally as pleasant as here. He, (Mr. Roberts,) lived in Petersburg, Va., before going to Liberia; and he liked the climate better in the latter place than the former.

They (the settlers) were generally well contented there; and some would not care to return to this country if they could. One person lately being asked if she would like to return, replied that "if the President were to fit out a steamship for her express accommodation, she would not return!"

Some one asked if they ever had a mob there.

Mr. R. replied that they never had one during the twenty-two years he had lived there.

"Did you ever see a mob?"

Mr. Roberts—Yes, in New York! (Laughter.)

"Do they have any soldiers there?"

Mr. Roberts—Yes, every man is a soldier! (Sensation.)

The Rev. Dr. Riddel here rose and read an article in *The Christian Press*, published in Cincinnati, purporting to have been written by a lady sent to Africa by the Presbyterian Board. In it, she says that the objects of the Colonization Society are good, if they were well carried out. But "she had heard it said, there, that there have been slaves shipped out of the colony within the last year. And many emancipated slaves have died from the effects of the climate, and the want of the means of support." And this same paper further adds that a Presbyterian lady who resided in Liberia three years, gives the following statements:—

1st. That many of the colonists hold slaves, and that the President owns thirty or forty slaves.

2d. That slaves can be purchased from the natives for articles of goods worth four or five dollars.

3d. That slaves are cruelly treated, and that the instrument of torture is a whip containing a number of large lashes, with knots on the ends. With this the slaves are scourged on their naked backs, until, in some cases, the flesh is laid open in large gashes.

4th. That slaves are held in a very degraded condition. When they go to church they are made either to sit outside at the door, or if they come inside to sit on the floor. The same lady also states

that of one hundred and sixty-five emigrants, all but sixty died in four weeks."

The Press remarks that "the lady who gave these statements, is a church member in good and regular standing, and is esteemed a woman of truth."

Mr. Pinney now asked Mr. Roberts what he thought of these statements?

Mr. R. replied that he considered them monstrous untruths from beginning to end! He had lived in Liberia for the last twenty-two years, and he *knew* these statements to be false.

In the first place, neither the President nor any of the colonists hold a slave. It is contrary to the constitution of the colony; there is nothing of the kind exists.

Second, as to the Colonists being in a "degraded condition," this is equally untrue; and instead of their being obliged to "sit upon the floor" at church, they are all provided with seats; and always when strangers approach the place of worship, they are invited to enter, and are always provided with seats.

He also remarked that he presumed the cargo of 165 emigrants to which the lady referred, was that sent out by the Colonization Society, some time since. But instead of all but *sixty* having died, there were but just *forty* in all who died. In fact, he proved the whole of this statement to be incorrect.

The Rev. Dr. Parker, of this city, was next introduced to the audience, and proceeded to deliver an exceedingly eloquent and impressive address, which held the individual attention of the audience till a late hour.

He remarked that there were unmistakeable evidences of augmented interest in behalf of this Coloniza-

tion Society. God is preparing the way for great results in Liberia, which should raise up a mighty people there. The interest of the community in behalf of that people is increasing. They are also beginning to feel themselves that they are a happy and a growing people. They are preparing to rise for future work and usefulness. He always felt, he said, like prophecy when he spoke of Africa. It was destined to be a great nation. The beauty-loving Greeks must go down, and the iron-hearted Romans come in. So with the African race. There is being planted a colony, the last one in the result of the great work. This was the place for the colored people to go. They are

laboring for posterity, as did the Puritans in New England; and the result of their labors will be equally successful and glorious.

They are beginning to understand for what they are laboring. They feel that it is of little account except as it bears upon posterity. When he heard of the opposition brought against this Society, he did not feel the least discouraged. "Principles are eternal;" and all the oppositions brought against them would not effect any serious harm. God was with them, and they need not fear calumny or opposition. It could not harm them.

The meeting now closed with the benediction, and the audience dispersed.

Signs and History of Men and Things.

Among them, we include the following letter. It was addressed by the writer to "Fred. Douglass' paper" and published in it. In our No. for May, we published a part of the pamphlet alluded to in this letter. The sentiments of the writer are worth nailing fast in a sure place; in case we may want to find them at some future time.

EMIGRATION OR COLONIZATION.

MR. EDITOR:—Your correspondent, Philo-Africanus, in No. 246 of your paper, is, in my judgment, in favor of African emigration. In this I think he is right; for African emigration, colonization, call it what you will, ought to be held as an open subject by those to whom it is particularly directed. They who, on mature reflection, embrace it, ought not to be ostracised by

their brethren here, because they have done so, it much resembles a sectarian pressure, or a denial of the right of Free Discussion about which we so justly and loudly complain.

Some years ago, with many others, I thought that the emancipation of the slaves among us would be aided by the free people of color remaining in this country—that their increasing privileges and consideration in the free States—for I then supposed that they all were favorable to emancipation—would elevate the slave, give him a higher self-respect, and, in the end, contribute to his liberation. In these expectations, I am free to confess I have been altogether disappointed. Those free States where the people of color could most easily settle, united almost uniformly in their oppression. Indiana has gone so far as to make their exclusion a matter of constitutional provision.

Thus a change took place in those very circumstances in which my former opinion originated, and which gave it complexion. With this change, it, also, changed; and I became, and am now, the favorer of voluntary emigration to Liberia.

Let it not be supposed that I do not think our country large enough, or that the principles of our Government are not sufficiently comprehensive to embrace in all. Let such absurdity be far from me, for in both respects we have the most ample provision. No, it is not this. It is nothing but the oppressive treatment of the colored people by the whites—one that has kept even pace with every attempt permanently to benefit them, and one which I apprehend, will be continued and aggravated till they *consent* to emigrate. Education, mental improvement, &c., &c., has been advised by worthy men, to counteract this pressure. But this, even if accompanied with the most modest and unassuming deportment, seems not to produce the slightest effect. It seems, indeed, to exacerbate the matter, and that in proportion as a colored man's recommendation to consideration are high, so is he insulted and degraded. I could summon no more competent witness than yourself to prove the truth of my statement. Except near home, and with your friends, to whom you are personally known, there is not a scapegrace of a landlord, or a vulgar manager of a public conveyance who may not say and do the most offensive things to you with perfect impunity. And such is the state of public opinion, that any redress is out of the question.

It is a prevalent opinion that the free colored people should settle down in Canada. I have many reasons against their doing so, but chiefly

because a similar prejudice against the colored man exists there that we see here, it is but a *dependency* of another government, while its own government, as well as the *home* government, is conducted by whites entirely.

The same reasons would induce me to advise them not to remove to the British West Indies. Besides this, too, those islands are much in debt, and if payment is ever made, it must, in some way, come out of the *labor* of the country.

Liberia is a free republic. Her independence has been recognized by the principal governments of Europe, and she has no more *political* connexion with this country than France or England has. The black or colored man has entire control over the country, white men being prohibited from settling in it. Now, allowing whatever can be fairly said against it as a new country; as an equatorial one; as having many rude and unpolished people; as a country whose first settlement is nearly always attended by disease, often by death; allowing, I say all these things, they are but as the dust of the balance, when Liberty is the prize.

Let us look at one fact, that we may see to what absurd length the Colonization scheme, or indeed of any scheme, may carry us. The colored people of the North are encouraged; and if I mistake not, there is a society for this purpose to go to California—a State of this Union, where they are as much degraded and oppressed as they are in any other free State of it; whilst they are discouraged from removing to Liberia, a separate and independent government, from the one which oppresses and degrades them; where the colored man bears sway, both politically and socially; and

where he can fill, without impediment, any station in the Church or State, for which his talents and learning-fit him.

These points, which are here only hinted at, and others looking to the same end, are much, and, as I think, satisfactorily elaborated in a pamphlet I published last winter.—I have seen no reason to distrust a single portion assumed in it: indeed, the events that have taken place since, tend to confirm them. This pamphlet probably gave Philo-Africanus my opinion about emigration; but how he got from it, if he did get it there, the notion of a compromise, new or old, I cannot tell. No such thing was intended to be maintained in it, for I look on *compromises* as requiring us to expurgate from our opinions *some* truth, and in place of it insert something else that *seems* like truth, but which at bottom, is not. How an intelligent Christian can enter into one, if I have given a right view of them, I do not see. God having conferred us a greater damnation over ourselves, than any one else can have, we are called on always to

intend doing right, whatever others may do. In all countries, *compromises* have been made subservient to keeping *party leaders* in power; but it has been by the sacrifice of the weak, particularly of the colored people in the United States. You will readily suppose, then, Mr. Douglass, that I do not receive as true Mr. Macaulay's dogma of compromises.

To cut a long story short, Mr. Editor, and to sum up all in a few words, I wish the emigration subject, whether emigration be to Canada or to the British West Indies, or to Africa, or to any where else, or not at all, to be discussed by the colored people, to whom it is addressed, and by their friends, in a calm, fearless, unprejudiced and reasonable manner. If MAN was making choice of a religion, it would seem to be as proper to exclude Christianity, in all its forms, from the discussion, as to exclude emigration from the free colored people. Now, the bound of the lion is kept under by the noisy barking of a foist.

JAMES G. BIRNEY.

Western Africa.

THE Westminster Review contains an article of great interest and, considering the subject of great importance, having reference to the Western or slave coast of Africa, it affords the clearest and fullest insight into the interior life and habits of this great nursery of slavery, in which Christian civilization remorselessly trafficked for so many successive ages, that has yet met the public gaze.

The existing condition of things; the state of the people, mental and social, their actual being as a peo-

ple, are the first inquiries which naturally suggest themselves when we get a glimpse at the original sources of this enslaved race with whom we are so fatally associated. And in this instance we see what we were not prepared for by any previous account. Settled habitations, ownership and cultivation of the soil, manufacture of iron, gold, and cotton goods, fortified towns, grades in society, responsible government, and even the institution of domestic slavery, that truest type of an advanced civilization, present them-

selves to our astonished view. The fortifications are rude, mud walls and stockades, and the huts nearly as bad as some of those of the poorer Irish, but more cleanly. Of the fortifications it may be observed, that they are adapted to their use, and perhaps more tenable, considering the means of attack, than the fortifications of Paris when assailed by all the modern appliances of civilized warfare; and as to the huts, their superiority over the Irish depends in a great measure, we opine, on the fact that the climate is intolerable, and has saved them from English dominion. A more intimate connection with that Government would adjust the equation of the social destiny of Irishman and African.

This description applies to the African nations or tribes on the coast, some of which are far in advance of others, and all of which are in advance of the tribes in the interior, who are inaccessible in general to Europeans. The former are divided into several distinct nations. Most of them are Mohammedans, forbidden by their religion from holding or selling Mohammedan slaves, and therefore, as a general rule, the powerful tribes of that religion, and even the weak ones, cannot be enslaved. The principal tribes at the Gambia are the Joliffes, the Mandingoes, the Foolahs, or Felatahs. The Mandingoes are the landed class—the proprietary, as they would be called in England. They rent out their lands to the Footahs to feed their flocks, and to other neighboring tribes for agricultural purposes. For themselves, they are addicted to aristocratic pursuits—war, excess and idleness. The Joliffes, the remaining tribe, are said to be intelligent and well looking, and are generally mechanics.

The Foolahs are not all engaged

in herding; one section of them are given to war, and perhaps a little plunder. But the agricultural section forms a very interesting nation. Their traditional habits, sports, festivals, &c., are no doubt national and characteristic, but approach European nations so closely in refinement, and a view to taste in dress, as to become interesting to the traveler.

In their religious opinion, the whole of the Mohammedan population is divided into two great sects—the Marabouts, who adhere strictly to the laws of the Prophet, and the Sonnachees, who eat swine's flesh and get as drunk as Christians. We are not told whether they have any martyrs, or, in fact, whether a Sonnachee is proscribed. The intelligent reviewer does not enlighten us on this branch of African politics.

The responsibility and constitutionality of Government is exemplified in an account of an interesting discussion which took place in reference to an innovation proposed by the English surgeon, namely, vaccinating children for the purpose of averting the fatality of the small pox, whose ravages had been very general. More than one king called together his council to submit the proposal to the concrete wisdom. They usually assembled under a great tree, perhaps of a thousand years growth. The chiefs and sages here debated the question, and singular to say, in every instance the popular opposition to the innovation was based on the privilege of the council to control the regal power.—The argument somewhat resembled our canal opposition reasoning. They were partially indifferent to the issue—whether vaccination was good or bad, safe or dangerous—but whether it did not infringe on the constitutional right

of the council. We find, however, that the logic did not prevail; nor are we informed whether the Son-nachces—the patriotic rum drinkers—resigned in a dungeon or not. In one instance this extreme sacrifice was rendered unnecessary; for as soon as the council and king, after grave deliberations, decided in favor of the sanatory reform, the lady mammas scampered off to the woods with their sable angels to save them from the profanation. Perhaps, indeed, the opposition was pushed to extremes with the view of showing the English—who did everything, and said everything, concluding their prayers in the name of her gracious Majesty—how much more circumscribed were their rulers and how much more securely their liberties were guarded. However that may be, the reform is progressing, and by degrees the mammas and the patriots are yielding to its salutary influence.

The laws of the Africans in respect to debtors are stringent and severe, and here is the fountain and spring of the domestic institution of slavery. If the debtor fail to satisfy his obligation he becomes the chattel of his creditor, and once a slave, he and his offspring are slaves forever. Not alone this but in many instances, if the debtor himself escape, any of his family or relations, or even tribe, can be “held to service” with his progeny forever. These are cruel laws, but they are scarcely more cruel than hanging a man or woman for petty larceny, stealing 2s. 6d., and such was the law in England within our memory. Further, the African law has had a far more salutary effect, for there prevails among the mercantile community at Gambia the most perfect sense of security, and no where in the world is property more secured than among the African population.

We have mentioned one source of slavery. Another and more fruitful one is war. Every captive taken in war becomes thereby a slave forever. The victor can hold him or sell him at his pleasure. And generally the plea that he is a Mohammedan, will not avail him. In the din and tumult of war, there as else where the voice of justice, mercy and truth is unheard.

The commerce of these settlements is rapidly increasing, and promises a rich return to those who engage in it. The demand of the natives for various articles of wear, with them articles of *virtu*, is scarcely to be satisfied, and there is no doubt but the productions of the country, which are absolutely without limit, can be had in exchange on terms most profitable. On this head we let the article before us speak for itself.

“The palm oil alone imported into England is now of the value of more than \$800,000. In 1835, forty-seven bushels of ground nuts were exported from the Gambia; at present between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 bushels are annually exported. The palm ceases to flourish two miles from the sea, but the Chea Butter tree is abundant throughout the whole of the interior. The Chea Oil is worth from £3 to £4 a tun more than the Palm Oil, but as soon as water communication opens, it can be sold as cheaply as the Palm Oil.

The produce of Indigo and Cotton can be increased *ad libitum*, and, by proper attention and enterprise, the facilities of transit can be so arranged and provided as to make the cost price less than one-half. A great and rich field is there, and needs only care and cultivation. That it will receive them, the enterprise of Englishmen is a sufficient guarantee.”—*N. Y. Tribune*.

Testimony of Rev. Eli Ball.

We have already published (in the Repository for August,) two letters from the Rev. Eli Ball, written at Monrovia, and originally published in the *Liberia Herald*. We now lay before our readers another letter from Mr. Ball, addressed to several clergymen in Savannah, and introduced to the readers of the *Savannah Daily Georgian*, (from which we copy,) by a brief editorial notice; in which letter, as it will be perceived, Mr. Ball corrects an erroneous statement respecting the condition of emigrants from Savannah in Liberia, and presents a plain statement of facts, which are calculated to afford encouragement to those free persons of color who may desire to emigrate to the New Republic.

We may here state that Mr. Ball's testimony is entirely disinterested and impartial, at least so far as regards any connection with our Society. We never saw Mr. Ball until he was about to sail on his mission to Liberia, as an agent of the Southern Baptist missionary Society, "for the purpose of aiding the friends of missions in their labors to advance the Saviour's cause in Africa." We regard the testimony of such a man, under such circumstances, as altogether worthy of the consideration of all who may wish to know the probabilities of colored emigrants being able to live comfortably and independently in Liberia.

[From the Savannah Daily Georgian.]

GEORGIA EMIGRANTS TO LIBERIA.—As the following letter, addressed to clergymen of this city, relates to emigrants who removed to Liberia from Savannah and its vicinity, we have thought fit to re-publish it from the last number of the *Charleston Index*. Its author is a minister of high standing in the denomination to which he belongs. Having been sent on special mission to Africa, to investigate and report on the condition of the colonists, his interesting statements are doubtless entirely trustworthy:

To Rev. H. O. Wyer, Rev. Thos. Rumbaut, Rev. J. P. Tustin, and Rev. F. R. Sweet:

BELoved BRETHREN: The deep interest which you have ever manifested for the spiritual and eternal welfare of the colored people in your city, and indeed in your whole association, has not only "magnified your office," but it affords me reason to believe that it will give you sincere pleasure to hear of the success of any plans which are adopted for their moral elevation. I trust the facts I am about to state to you will not be without interest to you.

At your Association, (the Sunbury) last fall, (at which place I regretted I had not the pleasure to meet you) a delegate stated publicly, that many of the free people of color, who had gone from Savannah to Africa, were poor, destitute of the comforts of life, and almost in a state of starvation. He said that some of the suffering poor had written to him for something to relieve their wants, and that he had several times sent to them, &c. I felt deeply interested in that statement, and promised him I would

see the people to whom he alluded, in my visit to Africa, and inquire into their wants. I presume the delegate is a good man, and stated what I really believed to be true.

The statement was calculated to cast a shade over the American Colonization Society, over the character of the Baptists, and over the prospect of those who were relying upon the labors of pious emigrants in reclaiming native Africans, and bring them to the light of the gospel. I saw, too, how easily such an appalling picture might be employed to deter other colored friends from going to Africa. I could not listen to the chilling tale of woe without feeling anxious to know the real truth in the case. As soon, therefore, as I landed in Greenville, where it was said the poor sufferers were, I begun to inquire for them. I saw, I believe, all who went from Savannah, as well as many from other places. Many of them smiled when I told them of the account I had heard of their poverty and their sufferings. I was kindly received into their pleasant dwellings; I ate at their tables; I saw them at their business and in the house of God at worship. If well built houses, (some of them two stories and painted,) tables furnished with the necessities, and some of the luxuries of life, dresses both comfortable and fashionable, and good farms in the country, furnish proof of families being above want, then are those in Greenville above want. I did not see, nor did I hear of one, even one, that was poor in the common acceptance of that word. Several men, (some if not all from Savannah) have formed a company, have put up a large two story steam saw mill, and are enterprising men. I saw one old Baptist minister who had commenced himself a good

dwelling house, but as planks were very dear, he had not finished it, and, at the request of his wife, I gave him a little to help him plank it.

The Baptist church in Greenville has more than 180 members, and is rapidly increasing. As the colonists are settlers in a country comparatively new, it is not to be supposed that they have much wealth laid up, hence it is proper for the Board of Foreign Missions to allow their missionary to live in Greenville and preach to the church. In a few years, that church, as well as some others in Sinou county, will be an important auxiliary in the cause of missions. Brother Murray, of Charleston, S. C., is the pastor of the church. Brother Roberts formerly of Savannah, preaches in Greenville as well as in the new towns around.

In the history of the Republic of Liberia, I see a real argument for the American Colonization Society, and in favor too of all such free people of color in America as *can and desire* to go to Africa, *going at once*.

The object of the plans of the American Colonization Society, as well as of State Societies, have their origin in enlarged benevolence. The sole object of these societies is to afford such free people of color in the United States as can go, and wish to go to Africa, aid to go and settle there. The colonies thus settled have formed an independent Republic, and are prospering almost beyond a parallel. In this Republic and the Maryland colony, there are thirteen Baptist churches, besides many of other christian denominations, made up of colonists from America and converted natives. In these churches there are schools, and hundreds of children are learning whatever may be useful for them,

and whatever may make them useful in the country. From among these colonists teachers and preachers are being raised up, who, at no distant period may, and I trust they will, be instrumental in accomplishing a great amount of good to long neglected Africa.

I believe that God has reserved for the Southern States chiefly the honor of spreading through benighted Africa the light of the blessed gospel, by means of their free colored people, and such slaves as they may see fit to liberate for the purpose of going to Africa.

From 1822 to 1843, there were 2,290 emancipated slaves sent to Africa. Last winter sixty-two were

liberated in this State, and went to Liberia. Most of the States are moving in favor of removing to Liberia the 419,173 free people of color that remain in the United States. I trust Georgia will favor the removal of her 2,586 free colored people, provided they are willing to go, and are in a situation to go to Africa. Most, if not all, who have gone from Savannah are doing well, and are, generally, contented and happy.

May you live to see Ethiopia stretch out her hands unto God.

I am, dear brethren, yours truly, &c.

ELI BALL.

At Sea, June 21, 1852.

Liberia.

THE disposition to emigrate to this country appears to be constantly growing and extending among the free colored people of the United States. We see it stated, that, in consequence of numerous applications for passage to Liberia, it is intended to send three vessels thither shortly. These will sail from Baltimore, on the 15th September; New York, October 1; and Baltimore, November 1. In addition to these, it is announced that another vessel will sail from New Orleans the 10th December next. From private advices received in this place we also learn that still another vessel will be despatched from Savannah, probably in January. This is decidedly the best route for emigrants from this part of the country. Taking the cars at Loudon, thirty miles from Knoxville, the seaboard can be reached at Savannah without, we believe, a change of cars. Going on-shipboard there, a passage of from three to six weeks will land the emigrant on the shores of Africa, the continent of his forefathers, within

the growing and rising Republic of Liberia. That is the place for the free colored man and no mistake. There he can be on a social and political level with those around him, help to make and administer laws for his own government, enjoy the privilege of voting, and stand a chance of being elected to any and every office of profit and honor in the whole country. There he can school and educate his children without encountering either social prejudice or legal hindrance. His religious privileges will be the most ample he can desire. While the soil, climate, productions, and commerce of the country—all its natural capabilities and advantages, unite to attract and allure free colored persons from all parts of the world, and especially from the U. S. to come hither, improve, develop, and enjoy them. We understand that a number of this class in Knoxville desire to go out. We will state for their information and benefit that the proper person to report themselves to is Mr. Deadrick, Secretary of Knox Co. Colonization Society.

[From the New Haven Register.]

Letter from Captain A. H. Foote.

Messrs. Editors:—The following letter I owe to the kindness of Capt. Andrew H. Foote, late Commander of the U. S. brig "Perry," connected with the African squadron under the command of Commodore F. H. Gregory. By giving it a place in your columns, you will gratify the wishes of several of your friends, and serve the cause of humanity and Christian benevolence.

Yours truly,
J. ORCUTT.

NEW HAVEN, April 23d, 1852.

DEAR SIR:—Agreeably to your request of the 21st inst., to favor you with a letter expressing my sentiments on the subject of African Colonization, I cheerfully comply; although the limited time and compass of a single letter, will hardly enable me to enter as fully as I could wish upon the agency of the squadrons of the United States and Great Britain in the suppression of the slave trade.

Of the origin of the Colonization Society, the settlement at Cape Mesurado under the immediate government of Ashmun, Randall, Mechlin, Pinney and Buchanan, the establishment of a commonwealth with General Joseph J. Roberts, a colored man, at its head, marking a new epoch in the progress, as well as in the history of Liberia, the subsequent Declaration of Independence and formation of a Republic under the presidency of General Roberts, its acknowledgment as one of the nations of the earth, by England, France, Belgium, and Prussia, with other points of interest in the history of Liberia, are too well known to require special notice.

Liberia has now an extent of over 500 miles of sea coast, with an average of fifty miles into the interior; and a population within its jurisdiction of 150,000 souls. The slave trade, formerly so rife within these limits, has been totally suppressed, and a legal commerce exceeding in imports and exports, respectively, the value of half a million of dollars, has been established. When we consider that the colony, on a small point of land, has been established but little more than a quarter of a century, and that the number of emigrants from the United States has not exceeded 9,000, we see that the annexation spirit has been rife to a degree beyond that prevailing among the *Anglo Saxon* race in this country. Impelling them, in common parlance, to the fulfilment of their manifest destiny.

The government of Liberia is modelled upon that of the United States. No white man, however, is eligible to any office, in fact, cannot become a citizen of the Republic.

Of the natural history and geology of Liberia, but little is known. At Monrovia, iron ore exists in large masses associated with igneous rock, of which Cape Mesurado is composed. President Roberts informed me that 20 miles in the interior, ore is found, which can be beaten out into malleable iron without the process of smelting. The soil is extremely fertile, adapted to the culture of almost every tropical production. The garden vegetables and fruits of the country are rich and abundant.

The climate has been urged as an objection to Liberia. It would be valid against the whites making a lodgement there, but it is the great safeguard to the colored man against the encroachment of the whites. The statistics show the number of deaths to be 3 per cent. less than in Baltimore, and less than in New York and Philadelphia, notwithstanding, all the blacks on their arrival, have to go through the process of acclimation, which of late years has become so mild as scarcely to excite any apprehension.

The religious character of Liberia presents a very favorable aspect. President Roberts informed me that a greater portion of the people were professing Christians than are to be found in any section of our own country. I attended church myself frequently, when in Monrovia, and heard sound practical sermons, which as intellectual efforts, would have done no discredit to the pulpit in this country. To the Christian, looking at the evangelization of Africa, *Liberia has claims which cannot be resisted*. The climate renders it, humanly speaking, impossible for white missionaries to sustain the institutions of religion. Its deadly fevers will ever bar Christianity from its centre, unless introduced by colored people. How then can the Christian escape from rendering Liberia all assistance in his power towards accomplishing the great mission which Providence no doubt has destined her?

When the spontaneous productions of the soil are so varied and abundant as in Liberia, men can live with much less labor than in the United States. This with the enervating climate of the tropics, strongly tend to slothfulness of mind and body. Of the people, many are therefore

still indolent and ignorant—poor in mind, body, and estate, arising often from their having been in the United States, dependant on the will and dictation of others, and thus rendered incapable of that self reliance which secures early success in an enterprise of this kind.—But on the other hand, are seen a still greater number of persons, who give evidence that the black man, when free from the influence—the presence of the white man—can become fully equal to the development of the resources of a country, and the efficient administration of its government.

I visited Liberia free from all prejudices against colonization and equally free from all pre-judgments in its favor—determined to see and examine for myself; and after frequent personal intercourse with the people, looking at the country, its resources; observing the character of the Liberian mind—the influence of the schools, churches and arts of civilization on the great numbers of uncivilized heathen around them. I came to the deliberate conclusion, that Liberia has the strongest claims upon Christian aid and sympathy, while it presents commercial advantages to our country, which will far counterbalance the amount expended by private benevolence in planting and aiding the colony and Republic. In this view England, by acknowledging the independence of Liberia, and cultivating a good understanding with its government, is responding to the call of British philanthropy, while subserving her own commercial interests.

The growth of Liberia having been gradual and healthy, the government firmly established, as its entire and successful administration for several years by the blacks themselves has abundantly proven, the country now is in a condition to receive as many emigrants as we can send her. Two intelligent colored men, Messrs. Janifer and Fuller, were last year sent to Liberia by a colored colonization society in Maryland to spy out the land. They have just returned with a highly favorable report, urging emigration. I also would say to the colored man, go to Liberia. Here he never can rise to the position among the whites that God and nature intended every man should occupy among his fellows; for suppose even the wishes of the philanthropist towards him to be obtained—suppose his political rights were secured to him, and he unfettered in body and intellect and cultivated in taste; yet while he is free, he is still a bondman—he is still held in social inferiority; for if freedom is alike the

prerogative of the white and black, the white must also be left free to choose his most intimate social relations, and will never unite himself with a caste marked by such broad distinctions as in the two races. Such is the condition in which the colored man is placed in the United States. For himself—for his children then, Liberia is the only city of refuge. He there may become a freeman, not only in name, but a freeman in deed and in truth.

The letter would be incomplete were not reference made to the armed squadrons on the coast of Africa. The Legislatures of some States; the reports of the parent and Auxiliary Colonization Societies; the speeches of distinguished senators and representatives in Congress; the addresses of Colonization agents, I am sorry to say, have been in the habit of speaking of the great sacrifice of life and treasure, and unsuccessful efforts of our armed force in exterminating the slave trade, in a manner adapted to leave the impression that it has done no good—and sometimes even pressing the withdrawal of the squadron, with the suggestion that the sum expended on it should be appropriated to the aid of the Colonization Society. Now it should be known that the squadrons on the coast of Africa, instead of being useless, and worse than useless, have rendered *essential services*. As much as Colonization has accomplished, and as effectual as Liberia is, in wholly suppressing the slave traffic within her jurisdiction, it is confidently believed that these results have been secured in no small degree by the presence and protection of the armed squadrons of Great Britain and the United States—and had no such assistance been rendered, the entire coast, where now we see legal trade and Christian Churches, might and probably would have been at this day, in spite of any individual efforts to colonize, the scene of unchecked, lawless slave trade piracy. The fact is, colonization and the armed forces needed to go together as mutual and necessary helps to each other; and the time has not yet come when it would be wise or safe to withdraw the squadron.

The Rev. Mr. Wilson, our efficient and devoted missionary at the Gaboon, near the equator, in a pamphlet which has been extensively circulated in Great Britain, after acknowledging the obligations of the mission to the protection of squadrons—stating that without them no mission could have been established or maintained on account of the violence of reckless men, concludes with the remark that “while we cherish the conviction that our strength

and reliance are in the unseen Arm, there is, nevertheless, no other class of men on the coast of Africa, who would regret the removal of these squadrons with more heartfelt sorrow, than the missionaries of the Christian religion."

Sir George Jackson, the commissioner on the coast of Africa, who was associated at the close of the last war, with Langdon Cheves in this country as commissioner on captured slaves, in reply to a letter which I addressed him in reference to the slave trade, after speaking of the salutary effect on the capture of two or three slave vessels by the man-of-war under my command, and the importance of co-operation between the two services for the suppression of the traffic, says, "I cannot too forcibly insist on the absolute necessity of the continuance of our naval exertions, which so far from being diminished, ought as far as possible, I conceive, to be still further increased, till this hideous hydra shall be finally and forever destroyed—then when its last head shall be cut off, colonization, which, till then, like other plans, can only be regarded as auxiliary to the great work of suppressing the entire slave trade, may step in and prosper."

The position and long residence of Sir George in Africa, render him reliable authority. President Roberts also fully concurs in the opinion that armed squadrons are essential to the suppression of the traffic, to the protection of legal commerce and to the well being of Liberia.

Were the United States to withdraw the African Squadron, to say nothing of the exposure of Liberia and our legal commerce, the slave trade would be revived in all its horror, by American vessels. For we do not acknowledge the right of any foreign cruiser to visit and search our ves-

sels even if they have slaves on board. On this subject and the detention of legal traders, I had a protracted correspondence with the British officers commanding on the South African coast, and with the Chief Justice and Judge of the Admiralty Court of St. Helena.

Congress has declared the slave trade piracy, but it is piracy only in a municipal sense—not by the laws of nations, and therefore our slave vessels are amenable only to American cruisers.

The climate of the coast of Africa has been urged as an objection to the continuance of the squadron.

This is an *unmilitary* objection, as the Navy is bound to perform service, irrespective of danger to health and life, which the honor and interest of the country require. Besides, the health of the African will compare favorably with that of the East or West India squadrons.

I have thus very imperfectly I fear, described the prominent features of Liberia, the African squadron, and the African slave trade, and have now only to remark that a country which has risen so rapidly as Liberia, and prospered under the government of colored persons, presents a remarkable phenomenon. It is effectually destroying the slave trade, by the annexation of territory, carrying Christianity and civilization into Africa, opening a lucrative commerce with maritime nations, and seems destined after the baffled efforts of the white man, to explore the interior of a country, prolific no doubt with all that is necessary to sustain a highly civilized and powerful nation.

I am respectfully and very truly yours,
ANDREW H. FOOTE, U. S. Navy.

REV. JOHN ORCUTT,

Agent of the A. C. S., Hartford, Conn.

Education of Colored Youth.

JOHNSTOWN, PENNA.

Sept. 22d, 1851.

Hon. H. Clay—Dear Sir—

May I take the liberty of addressing a few lines to you on the subject of colonization, and on what I conceive should be a necessary preliminary step to transporting the liberated Africans of the United States to the coast of Africa. The agitation and excitement kept up in the free States on the subject of emancipation evidently interferes with that judicious legislation essential to the prosperity of the nation. The grand object of Colonization should, in my opinion, be not only to get rid of the transplanted members of the race, but to civilize and christianize the people of Africa.

I consider it therefore, a duty we owe to the Africans here, to establish an institution for the education and instruction of all such youths among them as would be found capable of receiving an education and instruction in all the mechanic arts, in agriculture, science, and Biblical literature, who would be bound, after such education, to emigrate to Africa, as missionaries to that country. And in order to found such an institution upon a scale commensurate with the importance of the subject, I am willing and ready to subscribe \$500, provided one thousand other persons contribute a like sum for that purpose. And as, sir, you are well known to have taken a deep interest in this subject on all proper occa-

sions, and will be, I hope in the Senate of the United States, at the next session of Congress, could you not introduce the proper plan and obtain an act of incorporation for such an institution, with power to solicit the subscription necessary?

With profound respect, your obedient servant,
ABRAHAM MORRISON.

ASHLAND, 30th Sept., 1851.

Dear Sir,—I duly received and have attentively read your letter of the 22d instant. You suggest a plan of raising a fund of half a million dollars for the establishment of a permanent academy or institution for the thorough education of African youth to be sent to Africa, after the completion of their education to promote the cause of Colonization and Christianity. You propose that this fund shall be created by voluntary subscription of \$500 each, by a thousand individuals, and with great liberality you offer to head the list. I have no doubt that if the scheme could be carried into practical execution, it would effect much good, but I have strong fears that the sum could not be raised with the facility you suppose. It would not be practicable to obtain from Congress an act of Incorporation for such an association for the want of constitutional power to pass it; but an act of Incorporation might be got from one of the State legislatures which would answer all purposes. In the meantime, Liberia offers us much en-

couragement. Her schools are well attended to, and measures are, I believe, in successful progress in New England to raise a liberal fund to establish a High School or schools in Liberia. If you have had occasion, as I have, to observe the proceedings and progress of that colony, you must have been gratified with the amount of intelligence and common sense which they have brought into operation in the conduct of public affairs. It is a mistake to suppose that the colonists are chiefly recently emancipated from slavery. Many of them were born free, some are educated, although without book learning, have that not inferior knowledge which is derived from the intercourse and business of life.

What is now, I think, most needed for Africa, for her race in this country and for our race, is a greater amount of pecuniary means and other facilities to transport colonists to Africa.

I am glad that you have directed your attention to this interesting subject. If the recent decision of Indiana, excluding the blacks from her borders, is to be followed, as I have no doubt in process of time it will be, by most if not all of the States, what is to become of these poor creatures. In the name of humanity, I ask what is to become of them—where are they to go?

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

MR. ABRAHAM MORRISON.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

East Genesee Conference and Colonization.

THE following Report on the subject of African Colonization and Liberia, was unanimously adopted by the East Genesee Conference of the M. E. Church, held at Honeoye Falls, N. Y., Aug. 29th, 1852, and ordered to be published;

COLONIZATION.—The Committee upon Colonization report—*Whereas*, The Colonization of free colored people, to the west coast of their fatherland, is a movement justly taking rank among the most affecting and important Christian philanthropies of the age, because of its grand promise of redemption for Africa, and of true enfranchisement for our people of colour, which promise is rising like a great light to cheer on the Church of God, after the failure of other extensive and costly schemes: therefore,

Resolved, That we are persuaded that the New York State Colonization Society, by its noble and successful efforts to promote this amelioration, deserves and hereby shall have our very hearty recognition. Also,

Resolved, That we have heard with great interest the address of Rev. Mr. Pease, upon this only present hope of Africa, and do hereby offer him our thanks and cordially commend him and this cause to our people.

LIBERIA.—*Whereas*, The colony of Liberia has attained the rank of an independent State, and whereas, we look to its growing institutions as a medium, through which the genius of American liberty may the most largely develop to the African tribes, and whereas, the said State of Liberia holds to us an intimate, filial and Christian relation, and whereas, four great kingdoms, viz., England, France, Russia, and Prussia, have already acknowledged the independence of Liberia; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we will recommend to our people to memorialize the Congress of these United States, to acknowledge the independence of Liberia.

Resolved, 2. That we will recommend to our people, to memorialize the Legislature of this State, to grant appropriations

for the transportation to Liberia, of such free persons of color, within the state, as may desire to remove to that Republic.

Committee.—J. DODGE. H. HICKOK.
F. G. HIBBARD. S. LUCKEY.
HONOLULU FALLS, Aug. 29, 1852.

[From the New York Colonization Journal.]

Departure of the Brig Oriole.

According to announcement previously made, an expedition was fitted out from New-York about the first of October. With the concurrence of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, and as their agents, the New-York State Colonization Society fitted out the expedition and furnished the needful supplies.

The Society in this instance, as at several times previous, experienced the great inconvenience of the want of a regular line of packets to Liberia. Having advertised for proposals for the passage and support of those applying, the committee to whom was entrusted the supervision of fitting out the expedition deemed it expedient to charter a vessel for the outward voyage.

The brig Oriole, thus chartered, sailed on the 4th instant with thirty-seven new emigrants and three Liberians, who were returning to their cherished home; making an interesting company of *forty persons*, now on their way to Africa.

Over one hundred names of applicants had been entered upon our books, and up to within a day or two of sailing, we confidently reckoned upon *sixty* as certain to go, but as the event proved, were mistaken.

We will not narrate in detail the particulars which would explain this fact, contenting ourselves with the general remark, that a considerable number deferred going until November. Others were necessarily detained by sickness in their families; others by intense opposition of friends; and others still proved themselves *unworthy* to go.

Among these last were two families from Michigan; after spending considerable money for whom, we with regret discovered that one claiming to be a clergyman, who brought recommendations signed by some forty persons in the place of his residence, proved utterly undeserving, and fitter for the State Prison than the liberty of Liberia. We add, that all that active hostility, not scrupulous of its weapons, could do to terrify those proposing to emigrate, and entice them to remain, was done.

That so many finally embarked under these various obstacles, is a proof of the need of colonization, and of its growing popularity.

Besides Rev. J. W. Roberts and lady, and Colonel Yates, who returned by the

Oriole to a country where for *twenty years* they have enjoyed the comfort and privileges of a true political and social emancipation, there are others, as promising for future success and usefulness as any that have emigrated from the United States. Among these we may instance the Cisco family, from Massachusetts, who go forth to meet relatives whose report from Africa overcame all doubts; the Johnson family, of Williamsburg, whose prospects and circumstances were as favorable here as often fall to the lot of any; and J. M. Richardson, of this city, a man of property, who takes with him ample means of return if dissatisfied.

But we were particularly interested in the Jordan family, born New-Orleans. Mr. J. B. Jordan was born in slavery, but, as not unfrequently happens in the slave States, the master deemed it his interest to give him an education, and fit him to act as clerk and bookkeeper in his store. Before the master's death, Jordan made him ample compensation by commanding for him a salary of one thousand dollars per annum.

At the owner's decease Jordan and all the other slaves received their liberty; and since that time, for some years he has been employed by a commission house as bookkeeper, at a salary of one thousand dollars, in New-Orleans. For two years past he has been corresponding with us, and the last spring decided to emigrate. Every effort was made by a large circle of friends, especially of Mrs. Jordan, to dissuade them from going, but in vain. Mr. Jordan brought letters of introduction to Mr. James Boorman and other gentlemen in New-York, in the highest style of commendation for capacity and integrity, and has embarked for Liberia, taking merchandise purchased and on commission to the amount of several thousand dollars. From such men we may hope for important benefits to Africa; and the friends of colonization in New-York will not regret the means expended in fitting out an expedition conveying such materials for rearing in Africa the great superstructure of social, civil, and political liberty. May the blessing of a gracious Providence conduct them safely over the boisterous ocean, and gladden their eyes and hearts with a view of the tropical beauties of Liberia!

List of Emigrants

Per Brig Oriols, October 4th, 1852, from New York to Monrovia, Liberia.

No.	Names.	Age.	Education.	Church member of.	Remarks.
1	George Cisco,	27	good,	—	From Adams, Massachusetts.
2	Mary A. Cisco,	wife, 27	"	—	Sister of George Seymour, of Hartford.
3	Mary Julia Cisco,	6	—	—	
4	Daniel C. Cisco,	4	—	—	
5	George Henry Cisco,	2	—	—	
6	Maria Hamer,	38	good,	—	Near Athens.
7	John Hamer,	14	fair,	—	
8	George Hamer,	14	"	—	
9	Mary Hamer,	12	"	—	
10	William Hamer,	8	"	—	
11	Lyman Hamer,	7	"	—	
12	Susannah Hamer,	6	—	—	
13	Rosannah Hamer,	6	—	—	
14	John D. Johnson,	37	good,	—	Williamsburgh—some property.
15	Francis Ann Johnson,	wife, 24	"	—	
16	Marcena H. Johnson,	7	"	—	
17	William H. U. Johnson,	5	—	—	
18	Emma Ernestine,	3	—	—	
19	Halce C. Johnson,	1	—	—	
20	J. M. Richardson,	32	good,	—	New York—some property.
21	James Brown,	19	"	—	Philadelphia.
22	Eliza McComb Croker,	45	"	M. E.	Coker of Sierra Leone.
23	Davie Jewett Croker,	13	"	—	Nephew.
24	Richard Derrick,	35	"	—	New York.
25	Satiro Derrick,	wife, —	—	—	
26	Eliza Derrick,	child, 3	—	—	
27	John Brown,	29	—	—	Tanner. [Ileas.
28	Mary Louisa Scott,	25	—	—	Cremwell, estate of New Or-
29	William S. Young,	18	—	—	Wilmington, Delaware.
30	Frederick Douglass,	30	—	M. E.	Philadelphia.
31	S. D. Williams,	25	—	—	Canada.
32	Miss Yates,	18	—	—	Niece of Col. Yates, Canada.
33	John B. Jordan,	35	—	—	New Orleans.
34	Ollilia Jordan,	wife, 23	—	—	"
35	Emelina Jordan,	2	—	—	"
36	William M. Davis,	22	—	—	Philadelphia.
37	Arvil Joseph,	24	—	—	Antigua.
38	Rev. J. M. Roberts,	—	—	—	Return to Liberia.
39	Mrs. E. H. Roberts,	—	—	—	"
40	Col. E. P. Yates,	—	—	—	"

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of September to the 20th of October, 1852.

MAINE.			
By Capt. George Barker :—			
Rockland—Mrs. Joshua Abbee..	3 00	New Hampton—Col. Rufus G. Lewis, \$100, to constitute himself, Mrs. Sally S. Lewis and Rufus S. Lewis, life members of the American Colonization Society.....	100 00
Brewer—Benjamin Snow.....	1 00		
	4 00	New Bristol—Fourth of July collection in Rev. Bezaleel Smith's Society.....	3 27
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
By Capt. George Barker :—			
Conway—Mr. Cutter.....	50		
Meredith Bridge—Ezra Eastman,	21		
Wentworth—Rev. J. S. Davis...	4 00		107 98

VERMONT.

Middlebury—Part of a Legacy left the American Colonization Society, by the late Ethan Andrews, of Middlebury, Vt., by Peter Starr, Esq..... 90 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt:—

Bridgeport—W. P. Burrall, H. M. Hins, each \$10; Dea. George Sterling, Dea. S. Sterling, Mrs. A. Bishop, Col. R. L. Baker, H. Lyon, J. Brooks, Esq., S. P. Jones, each \$5; C. Spooner, E. J. Staples, each \$3; J. C. Cabanné, S. Hartwell; E. Birdsey, Rev. G. S. Coit, Dr. W. B. Nash, S. P. Tomlinson, Mrs. R. B. Mason, Mrs. Sally Lewis, each \$2; S. Hawley, E. Porter, Cash, Mrs. Lucy Wordin, T. C. Wordin, N. Beardsley, H. W. Chatfield, Mrs. S. C. Perry, Charles Foote, Robert Ives, T. Lord, J. Lord, Mrs. Peet, S. B. Ferguson, P. D. Seges, L. Coleman, A. E. Joy, B. Hawley, A. Andrews, each \$1; Dea. H. H. Higby, Cash, each 50 cents—\$97.00; Mrs. Samuel Porter, Mrs. Silvanus Sterling, Ira Sherman, Daniel H. Sterling, each \$5; Mrs. Ruth Wade, \$3; Dr. F. J. Judson, Dea. Isaac Sherman, Rev. Henry Jones, each \$2; Dea. R. B. Lacy, \$1—\$30, to constitute their Pastor, Rev. B. S. J. Page, a life member of the American Colonization Society. In M. E. Society, Rev. E. L. Jones, \$2; Eben Fairchild, \$10; Plate collection \$9—\$91..... 142 00

New Haven—Mrs. S. E. Devereaux, \$10; Plate collection in First M. E. Church, \$34.89, to constitute their Pastor, Rev. John S. Mitchell, a life member of the American Colonization Society..... 44 89

Birmingham—Dea. George Shelton, \$3; Capt. May, \$2; Chas. Tomlinson, \$1; F. Hull, 50 cts..... 6 50

Clinton—Ely A. Elliott, \$10, in part, to constitute himself a life member of the American Colonization Society. Dr. D. H. Hubbard, \$5, towards constituting the Rev. James B. Moore a life member of the American

Colonization Society. H. Tainter, \$5; George E. Elliott, A. Hull, Charles Stevens, each \$1. 23 00
Guilford—R. D. Smith, Esq., Joel Turtle, Samuel E. Foote, each \$5; Mrs. Sarah Griffin, Samuel Fowler, each \$3; W. Faulkner, Jasper Monroe, each \$2; Dea. C. Starr, A. Seward, S. D. Munger, Cash, A. S. Fowler, each \$1; M. A. Leete 50 cents..... 30 50

252 89

PENNSYLVANIA.

Alleghany City.—Thomas Hanna, Esq. in part of his bequest to the Am. Col. Society..... 200 00

VIRGINIA.

Triadelphia.—Collection in the Congregation of the Forks of Wheeling, by Rev. James Hervey, \$20, Mrs. Mary Brown, \$10..... 30 00

OHIO.

By David Christy, Esq:—

Cincinnati.—Fourth of July Collections in the following Churches, viz: In Christ Church, \$82.14; in 1st Pres. Ch., Rev. Saml. R. Wilson, Pastor, \$55.35; in 2d Presb. Church, Rev. Dr. Fisher, Pastor, \$75.33; in the 7th Presb. Church, Rev. Dr. Lord, Pastor, \$36.80; William Neff, John Shillito, Rufus King, each \$10; James P. Kilbeth, \$10; James Hicks, \$20; Henry Probasco, D. Thew Wright, N. Wright, Esqs., each \$5, Joseph Smith, \$2..... 326 62

Walnut Hills.—Peter H. Kemper, \$10; S. D. Kemper, \$1; 4th of July Collection in the 1st Presb. Church, per C. S. Bradbury, Treas., Rev. Dr. Biggs, Pastor, \$7.35..... 18 35

Harrison Co.—Beech Spring Presb. Church, 4th of July collection, by Rev. Wm. L. Dool. 14 00

College Corners.—Fourth of July collection in the Associated Reformed Church, by Rev. Peter Montfort \$4.50; John Buck \$5, John McDill, \$1, Rev. Peter Montfort, \$1..... 11 50

Montgomery, Hamilton Co.—Fourth of July Collection in Hopewell Presb. Church, by Rev. G. M. Hare..... 6 60

377 10

MISSISSIPPI.

Oakland Coll'ge.—Prof. T. N. Wilson, for "the College in Liberia," by Rev. R. L. Stanton, D. D. 10 00

Total Contributions..... \$781 97

FOR REPOSITORY.

MAINE.—By Capt. George Barker: Brewer—J. Skinner, R. Holyoke, Edward Holyoke, each \$1 to September, 1853; J. Chamberlain, Jr., \$1 to November, 1852, \$4. Bangor—Joseph Bryant, \$1 to October, 1853, \$1. Rockland—Henry C. Lowell, \$5 to September, 1857; G. W. Kimball to September, 1853, \$1—\$6. North Bridgeton—Charles G. Thorp, Charles H. Farnsworth, S. D. Walker, Dea. Luke Brown, each \$1 to September, 1853. Stephen Beeman, J. D. Freeman, each \$2 to September, 1854; Dr. Moses Gould, \$5 to September, 1857, \$13. Harrison—Charles Farley, \$1 to September, 1853, Francis Blake, \$5 to September, 1857, \$6. Waterford—William Kingman, \$1.50 to March, 1854, Dea. Amos Gage to September, '54, \$2, Hon. Elbridge Gerry, W. W. Green, Samuel W. Kilborn, Malfory Brown, each \$1 to September, 1853, Rev. J. B. Douglass, \$2 to September, '54, Daniel Warren, to March, '53, 50 cents, \$10. Norway—Ebenezer Hobbs, to March, 1853, 50 cents, Henry Houghton, \$1 to September, 1853—\$1.50. South Paris—Capt. Seth Morse, \$3 to September, 1855, Abijah Hall, to September, 1854, \$2, A. Field, to March, 1853, 50 cents, Alvah Hersey, \$1 to September, 1853, \$6.50. Fryburgh—Mrs. R. Bradley, to 1853, \$6, Hon. John W. Dana, Col. Ebenezer L. Osgood, Isaiah Warren, H. C. Buswell, each \$5 to September, 1857, John Evans, Albion Page, Benjamin R. Page, Samuel Souther, each \$1 to September, 1853, \$30. North Frysburgh—Jon. Colby, \$5, and Mrs. Ruth Colby, \$3, one Repository for both, to September, 1860, \$8. 86 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—By Captain

George Barker: Conway—Hon. John T. Chase, to September, 1853, \$1. Tamworth—Enoch Remick, \$1 to Sept., '53—\$1. Haverhill—Hon. John Page, Dea. John V. Beane, each \$3 to January, 1855, N. B. Felton to July, 1854, \$2.50, Dr. Phineas Spalding, Rev. E. H. Greeley, each \$1 to August, 1853, \$10.70. North Haverhill—Samuel Swazey, Luther Colby, John Carr, N. M. Swazey, Dea. Cyrus Latham, each \$1 to October, 1853, \$5. Wentworth—Rev. I. S. Davis, for 1853, \$1. Plymouth—D. R. Burnham, to October, 1854, \$2. Meredith Bridge—Ezra Eastman, James Renulett, William R. Gale, Benjamin Jewett, Esq., Dea. Isaac Jewett, Lucien A. Ladd, each \$1 to October, 1853, \$6. Sanborn Bridge—Rev. Curban Curtice, Jonathan Gage, A. H. Tilton, Esq., each \$1 to October, 1853, Amos Dodge, to October, 1854, \$2—\$5. Bristol—William Green, \$1 to October, 1853, \$1..... 32 50

VERMONT.—By Capt. George Barker: Newbury—Freeman Keyes, \$5, to Oct. 1857, David Johnson, \$1, to May, 1853, T. W. Ladd, \$1, to Oct. 1853—\$7. Ryegate.—John McLure, Wm. McLure, each \$1, to Oct. 1853, by Geo. Cowles, Esq., \$2.... 9 00

CONNECTICUT.—Guilford—Wm. Faulkner Esq., to Oct. 1853, by Rev. John Orcutt..... 1 00

PENNSYLVANIA.—Lancaster—Miss Catherine Yeates, to January, 1853,..... 5 00

NORTH CAROLINA.—Oxford—Edw. Mayo, to Oct. 1853.... 1 00

GEORGIA.—Savannah—L. Houston, to August, 1853, \$1, A. Burke, to July, 1853, \$1—\$2. La Grange—Rev. C. D. Mallary, to June, 1852, \$1..... 3 00

ALABAMA.—By Capt. George Barker: Gainesville—David M. Russell, to Oct. 1857, \$5.. 5 00

Total Repository..... 142 50
Total Contributions..... 781 97
Total Legacies..... 290 00

Aggregate amount.....\$1,214 47